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ECE REPORT NOTES EXPANDING EAST TRADE

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Apr. 19, 1956, 18

(From Broadcast Topics of the Day: "Discussion of Europe")

(Text)

Our observer Menshikov writes:

The 11th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe meeting in Geneva is now discussing the major point of the agenda--the review of the economic position of Europe in 1955. This review compiled by the secretariat of the Commission is a well-known document. It contains detailed statistical data on the current state of economy and foreign trade of all European countries.

The first thing that attracts one's attention after the study of this document is the substantial difference in the nature of the economic development of the capitalist countries of Western Europe and the socialist ones in the Eastern part of Europe.

As can be seen from the material of the review in 1955 there has been a certain growth of industrial production in the West European countries. However, this growth is rather modest as compared to the speed in the expansion of industry in the USSR and the European People's Democracies. In the last 5 years the volume of production in Britain, one of the leading industrial countries in the West, has increased only 18 percent, in France 36 percent, while at the same time industrial output in the USSR increased 85 percent.

This fact is seriously alarming many bourgeois economists both in Western Europe and overseas--in the United States.

The New York TIMES, commenting on the figures quoted in the review, notes: "The Western economists who repeatedly checked the results of this review state unofficially that the figures characterizing production of the old industrial centers of Western Europe are scandalous."

The material of the review of the Economic Commission also admitted that the growth of production which was observed in Western Europe in the last year was of a rather unstable nature. Excluding the fact that its volume varied in different countries, it (words missing--ed.) did not take place in all branches of economy. The increase in the amount of production took place mainly in those enterprises which are fulfilling military orders, while in individual branches of civilian production the growth was small, and in certain branches business was at a standstill.

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Such a nature of economic development of the West European countries is surely unhealthy. As stated by USSR delegate Zakharov during the meeting of the Economic Commission, the review in substance makes no attempt to expound the main reasons for the unfavorable picture of economic development of a number of West European countries which are experiencing the detrimental consequences of the militarization of their economy.

The review of the U.N. Economic Commission reflected the serious opposition of business circles of the West European countries regarding the deterioration of the state of foreign trade of these countries.

The increase of exports, which as a rule took place in many West European countries at a much slower speed than the increase of imports, can be explained to a great extent by the foreign trade policy of the United States. This was mentioned by the representatives of some West European countries. The Danish representative expressed his serious discontent at the fact that the United States is dumping her agricultural surplus on the world market and thus causing great harm to the economy of the West European countries.

At the same time, as can be seen from the review, the foreign trade of the socialist camp countries continues to develop at an exceptionally rapid pace. This once more shows the truly unlimited opportunities which are opened to the West European countries in the expansion of their trade with the East.

Discussion of the review of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe continues. It is possible even now to say that the data quoted in the review and speeches made by representatives of various European countries demonstrate strikingly the deep economic necessity for the cessation of the arms race and the elimination of all artificial obstacles which hinder the development of international trade.

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AMERICAN LEGAL PARLEY HITS USSR

in Portuguese to Brazil, Apr. 19, 1956, 2200 GMT--L

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The conference of the Inter-American Association of Lawyers opened on Apr. 16 at Dallas, Texas. The conference will last 5 days. Taking part in this gathering are U.S. and Latin American lawyers. In spite of the fact that the press has not reported anything about the aims of this conference of lawyers, the first speeches by representatives of U.S. official circles show who the real organizers are and what are its aims.


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For example, Mr. Holland, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, devoted all his speech at this conference to explaining the dangers of communism and its doctrines. Mr. Holland affirmed that the fundamental principle of the communists consists in destroying all economic and political systems--all, absolutely all.

Mr. Holland was followed by Mr. H. Brownell, Jr., the Attorney General, who endeavored to calumniate Soviet economic aid to foreign countries and in particular the economic cooperation of the USSR with the Latin American countries. The inventions of Mr. Holland and Mr. Brownell were repeated by Mr. (Hoover?). The latter alleged that the Soviet Union interferes in the internal affairs of the Latin American Republics.

The question is: What is the aim of this new Cold War campaign unleashed in the Western Hemisphere? By what can be deduced from the U.S. press this new campaign is a reflection of the disquiet felt in some U.S. circles over the increase in popularity of Soviet foreign policy and the loss of prestige of the United States in the Latin American Republics.

The measures adopted by the Soviet Union in her foreign policy aimed at improving relations between states, the visits of N. Bulganin and N. Khrushchev to Yugoslavia, India, Burma, Afghanistan, and Britain, and the successful development of economic collaboration between the USSR and the countries of Asia, Africa, and Europe, have considerably increased the prestige of the policy followed by the Soviet Union.

Soviet relations with other states based on the principle of equality of rights, reciprocal benefit, and noninterference gain respect and support in Latin America and all other parts of the world, Latin American public opinion is becoming ever more convinced that the absence of relations with the Soviet Union harms Latin America exclusively.

The recent statement by the Soviet leaders on the normalization of economic and diplomatic relations with Latin America has found propitious ground. In Chile, Brazil, and other Republics there has grown a wide movement for the restoration of economic and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

The proportions of this movement is shown by the following facts. In Brazil the legislative assemblies of the majority of the states, 38 National Congress Senators and 80 Deputies, and many organizations have pronounced themselves in favor of the restoration of relations with the Soviet Union.

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And while in Latin America the desire to re-establish friendly relations with the Soviet Union grows, the policy followed by the United States in these countries brings forth increasing hostility from wide sectors of the population.

This is understandable, as the Mexican magazine NOVEDADES wrote recently. The policy of the United States reflects only the (selfish?) interests of the great monopolies and banks of that country which desire to profit at the cost of other peoples. The United States, states this magazine, bases her policy with the Latin Americans on inequality of rights and interferes in the internal and external affairs of these countries.

The speeches made by the U.S. representatives at the Dallas Conference of the Inter-American Association of Lawyers shows that they are trying to rehabilitate the discredited policy of the United States by calumniating the Soviet Union.

EASTLAND SENATE SPEECH CENSURES NEGROES

Moscow, Soviet Far Eastern Service, in Mandarin, Apr. 14, 1956, 1400 GMT--T

(Anonymous article: "Senator and Plantation Owner")

(Text)

There appeared recently on the American political scene a new Senator, Eastland, whose name has made newspaper headlines.

Eastland is the owner of a plantation in the southern United States and also a member of the U.S. Senate. He owns more than five thousand acres of land in Mississippi and other localities which are cultivated either by tenant farmers or Negro slaves. The Senator and plantation owner hates his slaves and all Negroes and non-white people.

The following is a summary of Eastland's speech in the Senate: "Negroes are a humble race. (It is?) said that they are proud to be (with?) white men. We are glad that we have drawn a line between white men and Negroes in Mississippi. You know that white men are a superior race and rule the world."

Eastland then openly urged oppression of Negroes and segregation in public schools. Because of the speech, his position in the Senate was made secure. He rose to the chairmanship of the Nationality Problems Subcommittee (as received--Ed.) and not long ago was assigned another new post as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.